

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash CA Group

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: 4793-81

Version No: 4.1.16.10

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**

Print Date: **02/09/2021**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Aluminium Flashing.
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Used to protect timber exposed to severe weather and temperatures for window and door frame flashings, ant caps on stumps and fence post caps.
---------------------------------	--

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CA Group
Address	32 Industrial Avenue Thomastown VIC 3074 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8301 7100
Fax	+61 3 9359 4076
Website	www.cagroup.com.au
Email	jmarchese@cagroup.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	(03) 8301 7100
Emergency telephone numbers	(03) 8301 7107 (Business hours 9am – 5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0428 904 506 (After Hours)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.


ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	2	
Toxicity	2	3	
Body Contact	2	3	
Reactivity	0	0	
Chronic	0	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
----------------------------	---

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

Signal word	Warning
-------------	---------

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		Solid sheets consists of
7429-90-5	>99	<u>aluminium</u>
7440-21-3	<1	<u>silicon</u>
7439-95-4	<1	<u>magnesium</u>
7440-50-8	<1	<u>copper</u>
7439-96-5	<1	<u>manganese</u>
7439-89-6	<1	<u>iron</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
-----------------------------	-------------

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Minor hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather. ▶ Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling. ▶ Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro	5 mg/m3	Not	Not	Not Available

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
		powders (as Al)		Available	Available	
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silicon	Silicon	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese	Manganese, fume (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silicon	45 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
magnesium	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
manganese	3 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3
iron	3.2 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	150 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
silicon	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium	Not Available	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
manganese	500 mg/m3	Not Available
iron	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Grey-silvery sheets in various dimensions and thicknesses; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.5-2.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	482-660	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	2467	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucous membranes, tiredness and general unwellness. Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting
Chronic	▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/14h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
silicon	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
magnesium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.1 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.733 mg/14h ^[1] Oral(Mouse) LD50; 0.7 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

manganese	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.14 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
iron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Human) LD50; 200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash	▶ Generally not applicable.
SILICON	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Injection of silicon into the peritoneal cavity produced only minor local trauma and foreign body reaction. In animal testing, silicon dioxide given by mouth did not cause clinical signs or cell changes. Silicon dioxide was largely eliminated in the faeces.
COPPER	WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever. for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw.
MANGANESE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ALUMINIUM & SILICON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SILICON & MANGANESE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.5mg/l	2
silicon	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	1.28h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=66<=88mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~250mg/l	2
magnesium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=12mg/l	2

Continued...

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>12mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	541mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	344mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	222.37mg/l	2
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	~0.005mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
manganese	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05-3.7mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.6mg/l	2
iron	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1-4mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
-------------------------------------	--

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
---------------------	--------------

Continued...

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

Product name	Group
aluminium	Not Available
silicon	Not Available
magnesium	Not Available
copper	Not Available
manganese	Not Available
iron	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
aluminium	Not Available
silicon	Not Available
magnesium	Not Available
copper	Not Available
manganese	Not Available
iron	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

aluminium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

silicon is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

magnesium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

manganese is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

iron is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (aluminium; silicon; magnesium; copper; manganese; iron)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium; silicon; magnesium; copper; manganese; iron)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Consolidated Alloys Weatherflash

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	28/06/2013

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
3.1.2.1	26/04/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.3.1	03/05/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.4.1	06/05/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.5.1	10/05/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
3.1.5.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.5.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.6.4	07/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.6.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.6.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.6.7	15/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.7.7	17/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.8.7	21/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.8.8	05/07/2021	Template Change
3.1.9.8	14/07/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.10.8	19/07/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.10.9	01/08/2021	Template Change
3.1.11.9	02/08/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.12.9	05/08/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.13.9	09/08/2021	Regulation Change
4.1.13.9	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
4.1.14.9	23/08/2021	Regulation Change
4.1.15.9	26/08/2021	Regulation Change
4.1.15.10	29/08/2021	Template Change
4.1.16.10	30/08/2021	Regulation Change

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.